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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 27, MAY 1882.

LES DROITS CIVILS A BATON ROUGE.

Quant il s'agit de faire opposition aux lois du pays, Baton Rouge, la capitale de ce foyer de lumière, la Louisiane, est sûre de prendre la tête, et les plus empreintes, les plus zélées, sont dans les rangs des Américains naturalisés, autrement dit les étrangers. Nous voulons ici parler de la manière avec laquelle les esclaves, comprenant leurs obligations envers les Etats-Unis et l'Etat qui leur accordent des licences, moyennant qu'ils se conforment aux règlements, lois, conditions, etc., de ces licences. Il y a quelques jours de cela Mr. Allain, sur l'invitation d'un ami—qui sans aucun doute a dû se trouver offensé par la même occasion, s'est présenté avec cet ami au comptoir d'un café de Baton Rouge, pour prendre un verre de rafraîchissement. Mais il lui fut répondu que l'un ne servait pas les personnes de couleur dans cet Eden aristocratique.

Cela ne nous étonne du reste pas, il en a toujours été ainsi de puis que Baton Rouge est Baton Rouge. Mais nous savons pertinemment bien qu'en Allemagne, en Prusse, ou en Suisse, et partout en Europe, et dans les autres pays, un homme, qu'il soit ce que l'on veut appeler blanc, noir, jaune, ou chinois, africain, Turc, ou Corse, jouit des privilèges civils que les hommes de ces pays se sont engagés à accorder à tous. On se demande donc avec raison, comment un naturalisé, par conséquent un étranger, tenant une licence en vertu des lois de ce pays, puisse se permettre d'interpréter à sa façon la partie de ces mêmes lois qui établissent l'égalité des hommes, ou mieux encore, de les ignorer complètement.

Il convient à notre presse de signaler chaque fois les injustices de ce genre auxquelles se livrent ces particuliers. N'est-ce pas le sublime du ridicule que de constater le fait que le dernier des rebus de la société jouissent du privilège, si toutefois il y a là à la loi est formelle—de se faire servir à ce comptoir pourvu qu'il ait le peau claire, et qu'un homme décent, occupant parmi les intelligences du pays une place éminemment honorable, une place où il est de partie à contribuer au bien-être, au progrès, et au maintien des lois de la société, soit refusé d'en faire autant parce qu'il a la peau foncée; un homme qui a des droits particuliers à la considération non seulement de ses concitoyens, mais encore de la majeure partie des habitants de l'Etat, pour les services reconnus et concédés qu'il leur a rendu dans son dernier voyage à Washington.

Le reproche de servilité fait à l'Hon T. T. Allain par le *Louisiana Republican* est aussi injuste que malveillant. Pour nous, qui avons suivi la conduite de Mr. Allain dès ses débuts dans la vie politique, nous sommes heureux de constater qu'il s'est toujours dévoué à la défense des droits de l'homme, et c'est là, à nos yeux, son plus grand titre à cette juste sympathie que lui accorde ses concitoyens. De bonne heure, avec un rare bon sens, il a compris que des préjugés raciaux depuis nombre de siècles ne pouvaient disparaître en un jour. Bien pénétré de cette vérité incontestable, il n'a cessé de travailler à établir entre les deux populations de notre Etat des rapports amicaux d'où sortiraient tôt ou tard la disparition sinon complète du moins graduelle du préjugé de race. Est-ce là ce que notre confrère du *Louisiana Republican* appelle de la servilité?

Membre depuis bientôt treize ans de nos assemblées constituentes et législatives, M. Allain, chaque fois que les circonstances l'ont demandé, a prouvé avec talent contre toutes mesures réactionnaires et défendu avec une rare énergie les droits de ses concitoyens, et c'est toujours avec un vil plaisir que nous lisons les éloquentes discours qu'il a prononcés dans ces différentes occasions.

Sorti lui-même de l'esclavage, doué d'une rare intelligence, il est arrivé, par son infatigable énergie et un travail incessant, à prendre place parmi les hommes politiques les plus marquants du Sud. Comme homme privé, il a su se concilier l'estime des hommes d'affaires de notre communauté, qui tout récemment n'ont pas hésité à lui confier, une mission importante auprès du gouvernement national. Nous le demandons, n'est-ce pas à tort que notre estimable confrère du *Louisiana Republican* reproche à M. Allain d'apporter trop de servilité dans ses relations avec ses confrères du corps législatif? Considéré par nos ennemis politiques eux-mêmes comme un des hommes les plus habiles de notre législature, M. Allain jouirait-il de l'estime de ses collègues et de ses concitoyens, s'il n'ajoutait à ce grand esprit de conciliation, qui lui est reproché bien à tort, toute la dignité dont ne se départ jamais l'homme d'œuvre?

MAÇONS DE COULEUR.

Nous reproduisons le petit discours de notre ami le Colonel Robt. Ha-lan, prononcé à l'occasion du trente-troisième anniversaire de l'organisation des Maçons de la Grande Loge M. W. de l'Ohio, célébré récemment à Cincinnati par les Maçons de couleur des Loges *Corinthian*, *Free American* and *St. John*. Nos lecteurs en général et les Maçons en particulier liront avec plaisir les remarques du Colonel Hurlan. *Our Status*—W. Robt. Hurlan, P. M., répondit à ce toast: "Quand j'étais en Angleterre en 1857," dit-il, je fis faire des recherches dans les archives de la Grande Loge; je désirais connaître le *status* des Maçons de couleur. Le Grand Secrétaire trouva la Loge Africaine No. 449, de Boston, Mass., dûment enregistrée comme étant une des loges filles de la Grande Loge d'Angleterre.

En 1793 le numéro de la Loge fut changé sur les registres. Elle reçut le numéro 370, sous lequel elle figure jusqu'en 1813. A cette date les deux Grandes Loges anglaises furent amalgamées, et la Loge Africaine fut rayée de la liste officielle, ainsi que toutes les autres loges américaines. Mon intention n'est pas de parler du développement de la Franc-Maçonnerie en ce pays parmi les Maçons blancs ou de couleur. Je désire seulement constater que les archives prouvent que les Maçons blancs et les Maçons de couleur d'Amérique obtinrent leur droit d'existence de la même autorité, et, lorsque la Loge Africaine fut rayée des rôles, les loges blanches le furent aussi pour la même raison. Déjà j'ai prouvé la bonté de notre cause. Si, dès l'organisation de leur première Grande Loge, les Maçons blancs, imbus des préjugés de race, ne crurent pas devoir inviter leurs frères de couleur à s'unir à eux, ils sont à blâmer.

Que devons nous faire alors? Abandonner notre institution? Ou non! Mais nous sommes exactement ce qu'ils firent: nous organisons une Grande Loge sous laquelle nous avons grandi, et aujourd'hui nos loges s'étendent des collines couvertes de verdure de l'Est aux sommets couronnés de neige du Sierra Nevada. Il n'y a pas de doute, de moins notre avis, sur notre origine et

notre légalité, pas plus qu'il peut y en avoir dans l'opinion de ceux des Maçons blancs qui permettent à leur intelligence de s'élever au-dessus de leurs préjugés. Aussi, dans le langage et la pensée, nous ne con naissons ni supériorité dans une classe ni infériorité dans l'autre, et nous nous reposons sur la grande base de l'égalité universelle de tous les hommes.

CHÔSES ET AUTRES.

On demandait à Fontenelle la définition d'une jolie femme.

—C'est, répondit-il, le paradis des yeux, l'enfer de l'âme et le purgatoire de la bourse.

Venirait-il avec beaucoup d'attention les journaux de province, où il trouve parfois de véritables perles.

—Encore un qui ne sera pas pleuré, ajoute Venirait, puisqu'il emporte tous les regrets.

Enseignez-moi donc, disait un pauvre diable, le chemin qui mène à la fortune.

—Rien de plus facile, lui répondit quelqu'un, "prenez" à droite, "prenez" à gauche, "prenez" de tous les côtés... Voilà tout.

Un juge remettait une cause à demain. L'avocat insistait pour qu'elle fût entendue immédiatement.

—De quoi s'agit-il? dit le magistrat.

—De six pièces de vin.

—Oh! alors plaidez; c'est facile à "vider".

Il y a des femmes, même honnêtes, qui ont des fagots de parler bien étranges.

Hier, X..... entre dans un omnibus et s'assied par mégarde sur un petit sac en cuir qu'une dame avait déposé à côté d'elle sur la banquette.

Confus, il s'excuse.

—Oh! ce n'est rien, dit la dame, il en va bien d'autres!

D'autres quoi?

Un vieux curé nommé M. Berthe avait la singulière manie de ne jamais répondre aux questions qu'on lui faisait, sans rimer sa réponse avec la demande de son interlocuteur. L'église de ce bon vieux prêtre étant morte, un autre, comme de juste, fut nommé pour le remplacer. M. Berthe, en fils soumis, dut aller à la ville rendre ses devoirs à son supérieur.

Le nouvel évêque quoique n'ayant jamais vu l'abbé Berthe, avait su entendre parler de cette particularité. M. Berthe arrive donc, se fait annoncer, Monseigneur vient le recevoir.

—C'est vous qui êtes l'abbé Berthe?

—Oui certes.

—Le grand rimeur!

—Oui, Monseigneur.

—Attachez là votre cheval.

—Monseigneur, vous parlez mal.

—Comment?

—Parce que mon cheval est une juvénat.

son dictionnaire d'Alsace. C'est que le temps et le Rhin ont passé sur ces rimes.

—C'est vrai.

—Et vous avez donné pour rimer que vous n'étiez point certaine que ceux qui recherchaient votre main ne recherchassent pas un peu votre dent.

—Dame! fit naïvement la jeune fille, je suis si riche! C'est désolant, en vérité! Corvisez-en, mon cousin....

—Soit! Mais cette raison était-elle la seule?....

—Oui.

Et l'accent de Blanche était rempli de franchise.

—Alors peut-être; mais.... aujourd'hui.... si on demandait de nouveau votre main....

—Mon cousin!.... fit mademoiselle de Guérigny dont la voix trembla soudain.

—Où, dit le jeune homme, je ne suis point un fiancé.... mais.... un ami....

—Un frère, si vous voulez....

—Que dites-vous?

—Tenez, ma cousine, reprit le jeune homme avec émotion, supposons un moment que votre cœur ne vous appartienne plus....

—Oh!

—Et que le projet de nos mères n'est réalisable qu'au prix de votre malheur éternel....

—Mais, mon cousin....

—Et que dans ces conditions là je viens à vous et vous dis: Ma chère cousine, je suis un grand coupable, car j'aurais dû me trouver sur votre route le premier, alors que vous étiez la maîtresse de votre cœur.... Eh bien! puisque j'ai commis une faute, je viens la réparer....

Et Raoul regardait affectueusement Blanche de Guérigny, et il continuait:

—Je viens réparer cette faute, ma chère cousine, en vous disant: Non-seulement je n'aurai point la faiblesse d'aspirer à votre amour et de demander votre main, mais je viens me mettre à vos ordres.... et je désire vous servir de tout mon pouvoir.

Blanche sentit tout son sang affluer à son cœur et elle devint d'une pâleur mortelle.

Raoul avait son secret.

Le jeune homme lui prit respectueusement la main.

—Je veux être votre ami, votre frère, votre confident.... dit-il....

—Mais, fit la jeune fille qui se révolta, malgré elle, à la pensée qu'un autre avait pénétré le secret de son cœur, je ne sais en réalité, mon cousin, ce que vous voulez dire....

—Vous souvenez-vous de votre chasse d'hier?....

—Eh bien?

—Et de.... ce jeune homme.... qui?....

Raoul s'arrêta. Blanche n'était plus pâle; une vive rougeur avait reparu sur ses joues.

—J'ai tout deviné, achève M. de Sauniers.... ce jeune homme vous aime....

—Mon cousin?

—Et vous l'aimez....

—Oh!....

—Tenez, pardonnez-moi de savoir ainsi vos petits secrets, ajouta Raoul, ce n'est vraiment pas ma faute; c'est la rencontre que j'ai faite ce matin....

—Une rencontre! dit Blanche de plus en plus émue.

—Oui, et je vais vous la raconter.

Le cœur de la jeune fille battait violemment.

Raoul continua.

XVI.

Voici à peu près ce que M. de Sauniers raconta à mademoiselle Blanche de Guérigny, sa cousine.

M. de Sauniers chassait tous les jours, tantôt à cheval, tantôt à pied.

Le matin de ce jour, il était sorti

de l'Orgerelle avec un chien d'arrêt et un fusil, et il s'en était allé tirer des perdrix rouges dans les vignes, de l'autre côté de l'étang. Il tirait depuis une heure environ lorsqu'il avait entendu retentir un coup de fusil.

—Oh! oh! s'était-il dit avec ce premier mouvement d'humeur naturel à tous les chasseurs, qui donc se permet de venir braconner sur mes terres?

Il était entré dans les vignes et n'avait point tardé à apercevoir un chasseur, vêtu comme lui d'une veste-crozier en velours et devant lequel quêtait, le nez au vent, un bel épaveux écossais.

Raoul de Sauniers reconnut le chien.

C'était le setter de M. Vulpin.

Le chasseur qui le suivait n'était pas M. Vulpin, mais bien M. Olivier de Kermarié.

La veille, à la mort du sanglier, que Raymond avait tué roide au moment où il s'élançait vers le cheval éponanté de mademoiselle de Guérigny, les deux jeunes gens avaient fait connaissance avec le baron de Sauniers.

On s'était expliqué en quelques mots. Raoul avait appris que ces messieurs étaient chez son voisin M. Vulpin. Il avait insisté pour que ces messieurs emportassent le sanglier.

Ces messieurs avaient refusé avec non moins de ténacité. On s'était salué et séparé, sans témoigner d'aucune part le désir de se revoir.

Cependant, en reconnaissant Olivier, M. de Sauniers s'était droit à lui.

Olivier, de son côté, voyant à qui il avait affaire, marcha à la rencontre de M. de Sauniers.

A continuer.

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The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Miss, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Market, corner Duane and Canal streets.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. B. B. & Co., 102 Chartres street, New York.

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The Editor of the "Christian Recorder" needs make no apology. The "Recorder" is always pleasing and interesting, even with its "large amount of advertisements."

Every wife should see that her husband insures his life in favor of herself. 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

The Independents of Pennsylvania, after compromising their differences with the Regular Republicans and agreeing upon a platform and ticket, turn around now and put an entire State ticket in the field. Their bad faith and treachery will not avail them or the Democrats anything. The stalwarts of the old Keystone State will, as usual, march on to victory under the able and skillful leadership of the gallant Don.

Should a Man or Woman pay for five years, and fall sick at the end of that time, they would save in two weeks twice what they have paid, 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

We need no assurance from the Hon. T. T. Allain to know that the Pionnyne had incorrectly reported his speech made in answer to the insidious attack of the *Capitolian-Advocate*. His good breeding and well known courtesy preclude even the idea that he could have said anything unkind of Gov. Pinchback, with whom his relations, social and political, are so friendly.

We have read with interest the able and sensible speech of friend Allain, and regret that its length and our limited space prevent us from reproducing it in this issue.

Congressman John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, has our thanks for a copy of his able speech, delivered April 27th in the National House of Representatives, in support of his cause and in defense of the Republicans of his district and State, and of free ballot and fair count as against Bourbonism and Democratic methods of carrying elections. His bold and patriotic utterances have won the admiration of those whose pleasure it was to hear him, and have drawn highly

favorable comments and criticisms from the press of the country. The speech will more than repay perusal and we regret that want of space do not permit us to publish extracts from it.

The Tariff Commission to which, by act of Congress, will be entrusted the revision of the existing tariff, will be composed of nine members, to be appointed by the President. Already, as we learn, the names of nearly 200 persons, with strong endorsements, have been presented as candidates for places on the Commission.

The selection of suitable persons for this very important service, will be, doubtless, a perplexing task, inasmuch as fitness for the discharge of its duties will depend upon trained judgment rather than a familiarity with special industries or branches of trade.

We feel confident, however, that President Arthur's selections will be judicious ones; and that the Commission thus formed will construct a Tariff which, while giving adequate protection from injurious competition to all American industries, will at the same time tend to guard the consumer against unjust exaction on the part of home monopolies.

Isn't it rather strange and significant that not a single election can be held in the South, where there is no contest, on party lines, without the shameful charge of ballot box stuffing coming to the surface? It is full time for the people to clean out the Augean stables, if such a thing is a possibility.—Natchitoches Vindicator.

The fact which the Vindicator refers to is significant—in fact, it is portentous; but not at all strange—"Use," it is said, "is second nature," and the Democratic party has resorted to that method of carrying elections so long, that it has become to them as natural as lying. Hercules is reported to have cleaned out king Augeas' stables by an ingenious hydraulic operation; but it is hardly possible that even he would have undertaken to cleanse the Democratic party—it's too big a job. The best thing in our opinion, neighbor, for "you ones" who are disgusted with its stench, is to let the old thing rip; build a new one, and keep it clean.

Every mother should insure her life in favor of her children. 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

We learn from a private source that ten or twelve of the parties, implicated in the lynching of Jenkins and Azor in the parish of St. Martin last week, had been arrested and were in jail awaiting their preliminary examination. This double tragedy is nothing short of cold blooded murder. While we know nothing of the circumstances attending the killing of Castille by Jenkins, which act led to the lynching of the latter; in the case of the colored man Azor, nothing can be pleaded in extenuation, not even popular excitement the usual plea in such cases. He was accused of manslaughter only, for killing some one months previous, and was out under bond to appear before the District Court.

While it may be impossible to apprehend all the parties concerned in the perpetration of this double crime, we sincerely hope that the ring leaders at least will be promptly brought to trial and punished as the law and outraged justice demand, in order that an effectual stop may be put to such lawless proceedings. The prompt action of the Governor in offering a reward of \$2000 for the arrest and conviction of any of them is praiseworthy.

In this connection, we are pleased to note the noble action of Gen. Deblanc: alone, and unassisted, he rushed in the midst of the mob, and by his persuasive eloquence, and all means in his power he tried, in vain, to make them desist from carrying out their hellish and murderous designs.

It is not the first time that the people of St. Martin have to record such courageous acts in defense of the cause of humanity from Gen. Deblanc. At the moment of going to press we learn that the preliminary examination took place

this week, and was ably conducted by H. C. Monton, Esq., the fearless District Attorney of that District, whose well known public zeal makes us hope that he will leave no stone unturned to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice. The Judge took the case under advisement, and, meanwhile, remanded the parties to jail. His decision is awaited with intense interest.

Should you live to pay your Policy the money will be returned to you while still living, 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

WANTED A GOVERNMENT.

The N. O. Pionnyne of the 20th inst., apropos to the contemplated City Charter, asks: What does the city want? If, by the term city, is intended the bulk of its population, exclusive of stock-jobbing monopolies and municipal rings which deplete its treasury and paralyze its commercial and industrial energies, the answer is simple. It wants an honest, economical government efficiently administered with an eye single to the public good. In order to supply that want, Governor McEnery, in his message at the opening of the present session of the General Assembly, calls the attention of its members to the imperative necessity for a new Charter capable of providing for the citizens of New Orleans "a simple, economical municipal government, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

Referring to this matter the Governor says:

"The Constitution of 1879 recognizes not only the inefficiency but positive defects of the present charter, and by article 253, before authorizing the Legislature to provide another form of government, it commanded that 'the citizens of the city of New Orleans, or any political corporation which may be created within its limits, shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of said city, pursuant to the mode of election which shall be provided by the General Assembly,' thus restoring to the citizens of said city some of the inalienable rights of which they have been deprived."

By way of reminding the Legislature of the intolerable burden by which the city is prostrated, the shameful causes to which it is due, and the urgent necessity for constitutional relief, he further states:

"The present corporation has an existing, certified and floating debt of \$15,790,373, and claims against the city amount to \$5,530,839 more, making the total debt \$24,329,839. Under the decision of the courts the property of the citizens is taxed nearly 17 mills on the dollar for the interest on these judgment debts, which added to the 10 mills tax necessary to carry on the city government and the five mills for premium bonds is a burden almost beyond endurance. There are no improvements in the city which show any compensation for this debt. There are no parks, public roads, buildings or other evidences to show that the amount for which the city is taxed has been expended in its behalf. Were it not for individual enterprise and public spirit, the city would be in a deplorable condition."

That a large proportion of the indebtedness of New Orleans is the result of extravagance, waste and corruption, the direct result of the present irresponsible form of government, is an admitted fact.

What the city needs then is a government differing in form and composition from that now existing: a government directly responsible to the people, and administered by men of character, ability, and integrity. That the city has any reason to hope for a Charter conferring such an inestimable boon, from a Bourbon legislature we do not believe. With a muzzled press and a polluted ballot-box, the right of suffrage will continue to be used solely as a means of perpetuating the regime of hoodlumism, and the miseries of civic misrule; until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and popular indignation, overleaping the barriers of party lines, engulphs in the vortex of political oblivion the nefarious rings and cliques which have so long conspired to squander the public money, and to impoverish the State. Still, for the honest citizen, in politics, as in other important affairs of life, "never despair" is a good motto; and as there are now two charters for the city under con-

sideration by the General Assembly, we hope, that in spite of any undue outside influence which may be exerted to bias its choice, the people's representatives will decide in accordance to the relative intrinsic merit of the two charters, and adopt that which, in its honest judgment will better subserve the interests of the people generally.

To secure each Policy holder, there will be a *RESERVE FUND* deposited according to Law in the hands of the State Auditor, to protect Policy Holders. 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

A POLITICAL RAINBOW.

In the dark clouds which lower over the political arena of the South, the diffused vapor of popular thought refracts the beams of rising intelligence which, by its genial influence, is about to disperse the gloom of sad regret and sullen despair; and make the winter of Southern discontent a "glorious summer," refulgent with the smile of new-born hope. We see, from time to time this sign of promise reflected in that mirror of Southern thought, the Democratic press, with increasing frequency; and are encouraged to hope, that the South clothed and in her right mind and sincerely repentant is about to quit following the political *ignes fatui* which have so woefully misled her.At all events, we think that we are warranted in entertaining the hope, when so competent a Democratic authority as the "People's Vindicator," speaking in behalf of its party, and in the interest of the South, asserts positively that "a change of front is needed." From the serious tone and impressive manner in which the subject is discussed, the Vindicator is plainly of the opinion that its train is on the down grade in politics—the *facilis descensus Avernus* of parties; and proposes to clap on the brakes and reverse the engine. It says:

"The fearless men are coming to the front. They are talking out within the folds of the Democratic wigwag. They are men of brains, standing, influence and respectability and can make the fight successfully within the party lines."

There is a species of legislation a series of statutory enactments among the tomes of the Southern States that are a disgrace to the intelligence of the people and a sad commentary upon the vindictive animosity with which Southerners pursue their prejudices and keep up aristocratic governments which legislate for class and deprive others of those privileges which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and which have hitherto been enjoyed by the people in continued uninterrupted.

These are exemplified by the criminal laws of Georgia, the stock and registration laws of South Carolina, the insidious scheme of repudiation in Louisiana, and previous to the recent revolution in Virginia, the poll tax law in that State, and so might the list be added to until the people would be dumb-founded at the enactments which discriminate between the colored people and the poorer classes generally, and those who are more favored.

The division in the ranks to-day is between the native Southerners, and the cry that unpriocipled schemers and plunderers desire to regain control, possesses not the shadow of reality, and those who are in power know this fact only too well for their peace of mind. A healthy disintegration has set in from the Bourbon solidity of the South, and it will bear abundant and sound fruit."

Republican ourselves, we heartily concur in the sentiment of that eminent Republican Thomas Jefferson: "Error of opinion may be tolerated so long as reason is left free to combat it;" but under the Bourbon regime freedom of discussion is impossible, and error is not only tolerated, but is made a virtue. But with a disintegration of the Bourbon solidity, the South, aided by the vivifying influence of correct ideas, will enter with alacrity upon a progressive career; and as in the days of Roman supremacy all roads led to the imperial city, so now, under the empire of right reason all ideas however originally divergent ultimately converge to a common point, scientific truth.

By paying the small sum of 50 CENTS a month while you are in health, you have a Doctor and all your Drugs FREE OF CHARGE, 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The *Capitolian-Advocate* charges the Hon. T. T. Allain with raising a question of social equality in presenting himself, at the invitation of a friend, and demanding accommodation at the bar of a saloon in that antiquated town of Baton Rouge.We are inclined to think that it is the *Capitolian* rather which is raising that old Democratic rallying cry. The idea was perhaps suggested to it by the canonic "break-up" last week. Just what the *Capitolian* means by that vague expression, social equality, we are unable to say. If it means one's domestic intimacy, those private relations pertaining to the sacredness of the home, the question is beyond the province of the law, and no one is idiotic enough to demand it. But if it means, as we are inclined to believe, that social right, which is a civil right, of receiving accommodations in places of public resort, it is a just question for the law, and, at this late day, it is no longer an open one.

The fact is, these places are not private institutions. They are places for the accommodation of the public. The right of all to receive equal accommodations in them is not a question of sentiment. It is a sacred right existing by virtue of a contract subsisting between the keepers of those places and the people, through their agent, the government; it is a right founded upon that great principle which underlies all free institutions, the equality of all men before the law, and which is embodied in that everlasting monument of human rights, the American Declaration of Independence; it is a right guaranteed by the law of the land and settled by the jurisprudence of the country.

When, therefore, that right is denied to any man, we feel, not only that a breach of contract has been committed and that a great principle and the law have been violated, but that wrong and injustice have been done; and it seems we are more conscious of the enormity of the wrong and grossness of the injustice when a man of Mr. Allain's prominence is the person aggrieved.

We are aware that there is an erroneous public sentiment existing among a certain class of people against according equal accommodations to all in places of public resort; but it is gradually passing away, and is destined, at no distant day, to disappear totally. Neither the *Capitolian* nor all the keepers of public places can arrest the wheels of progress. The sooner these prejudices of color, these relics of slavery, disappear, the better it will be for the whole people; for not until then can there be any real peace and harmony between the races, not until then will political parties in the South cease to be divided by the color line. The colored people will cling to that party which offers them the best guarantee for all their rights so long as the members of the opposite party show a disposition to deny any of them.

There can be but two parties in the country, and we will not believe, until he himself distinctly retracts his former assertions and says so, that Mr. Stephens will ever consent in his old age, and near the close of his political career, to lend his name and influence to the defeat of the Democracy and the triumph of Radicalism in his commonwealth.—Savannah, Ga., Morning News, (Dem.)

That there can be but two parties in the country we can by no means agree—the history of American politics refutes the statement—but that there ought to be, at least two, we readily admit. But, ever since the Democratic party, in the hope of smashing the Union, fired upon Fort Sumter, there has been in reality but one—the Republican party. The organized mob of malcontents which, having ceased to be bushwackers, has, under the pseudonym of Democracy, masqueraded in politics as filibusters, in order to annoy the government and frustrate every effort to restore peace, prosperity, and reconciliation to the country, is not a party. Bankrupt in principle, destitute of character, and devoid of capacity to administer the government it has signally failed in, every attempt that it has made, to secure the confidence of the nation. No man, we believe,

understands better than Alexander H. Stephens the utter worthlessness of the fictitious party of which the "Morning News" is a blatant mouthpiece, and, if at the close of his political career he should be of service in siding to consign it to deserved oblivion, he would have signally vindicated his reputation for statesmanship and acquired a claim to the lasting gratitude of his fellow-countrymen. But, like the old Trojan, "we fear the *Bourbons* and the gifts they bring."

Should you dis. \$100 will be paid to whoever you NAME IN YOUR POLICY, 7 Commercial Place, up stairs.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

No doubt the thousands who have visited the West End have noticed the commodious buildings on Canal street, between Tonti and Rochelieve streets, used for the accommodation of the literary department of Straight University.

This institution has a law department, and a theological class, beside the school on Canal street. Rev. W. S. Alexander, D. D., is the president of the university, professor of theology and of mental and natural science in the classical department. J. M. McPherson, A. M., is the principal of the literary department.

The school is designed to give a thorough education to the colored youth of this and adjoining States.

For the present scholars are admitted to all the grades, from the primary to the highest class in the classical department.

A uniform and continuous course of study is pursued, from the lowest to the highest classes.

By this plan each year's work is a positive advance toward the completion of the full course. Prof. Geo. F. Jewett, a graduate of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., has charge of the course of study in the normal, intermediate and primary departments. A person visiting any one of these rooms is compelled to say that the most approved and the latest methods are successfully adopted.

The proficiency of even the younger scholars in their work in arithmetic, for instance, is very marked, although no text books in this branch are used until the children are well acquainted with the fundamental operations. Prof. Jewett's assistants in these departments are Miss M. M. Jewett, Miss A. B. Fay, Miss H. M. Blood and Miss F. L. Austin.

Vocal music is taught as a regular branch of study to all the scholars free of charge.

Miss M. L. Todd is the teacher of instrumental music.

The special aim of the normal department is to prepare students for teaching in the public schools of this and adjoining States.

They are not only taught the principles of the common branches, but are drilled in the best methods of teaching these branches, and of conducting a school.

The higher English and classical departments are under the immediate supervision of Prof. McPherson. It is the design of these departments to thoroughly fit young people to take charge of a school of any grade, or to fit them for any responsible position to which they may be called.

It is the great aim of this school to send out young people who will not only teach school and do their work well, but also exert a wholesome Christian influence over their people. The great majority of those who go out from the higher classes go as Christian workers.

The attendance has been unusually large this year. In the classical and higher English department there have been 31 students; in the normal, 61; in the intermediate and primary departments, 229. The whole number, including the law and theological departments, is 359.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

We take much pleasure in reproducing the above statement in relation to an excellent institution which, we regard, as far as this State at least is concerned, as the pioneer of intellectual training for our people. We are glad to know that the coming men and women of our race, whom a future more auspicious than the present awaits here in the South, through the instrumentality of this and kindred institutions yet in embryo, will be prepared both intellectually and morally to exercise the rights and assume the duties of American citizens.

Alexander Pope, in all his polished writing, uttered no thought more worthy to be memorized than that contained in the lines;

"The education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

In view, therefore, of the praiseworthy aspiration of our race for complete recognition as equal citizens

of our great republic, we deem it necessary that it should be constantly reminded of its chief duty, by the injunction: "Take care of your sprouting twigs, and the trees will take care of themselves."

We avail ourselves of this occasion, also, to notify our readers that the Alumni meeting of the students of Straight University will take place on Tuesday night, the 30th inst., at Central Church, corner Liberty and Casquet streets; when orations and plays will be delivered. Examination begins Monday morning and ends Wednesday at 11 a. m. Closing Exercises begin Wednesday at 12 m. at the University building with an Exhibition; and will conclude at 8 p. m. at Central Church, with literary and musical exercises.

The Fall term of the University opens on the second day of October next. Terms—\$11.00 per month for girls; boarding, etc., included. \$6.50 per month for boys, with board at the University; but rooming outside.

A PROPOSED ELECTION LAW

The City Item of last Saturday published a synopsis of a bill introduced in the Senate, by request, by Senator Cunningham, for the purpose of regulating Congressional elections. A more objectionable measure, a measure more subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, more fraught with danger to the freedom and purity of elections, has seldom, if ever, been presented to a legislative body. When that bill attempts to regulate the size, color, weight, texture of the paper used for ballots; when it undertakes to prescribe within 1 1/8 of an inch the dimensions of all tickets; when it directs the very manner of printing or writing them, what kind of ink must be used and how straight the lines must be, what space must be left above and below, and on the margins, and even the manner of punctuating! it is so ridiculously outrageous that one is disposed to regard it as the absurd production of some crack-brained statesman seeking notoriety.

But when that bill declares that no ticket shall bear any mark or device by which it can be told what class of persons voted it, and that all such tickets must be rejected; when it orders the commissioners, in case the number of ballots exceeds the names on the list of voters to be kept by them, to throw out a number equal to such excess; when it prohibits any other person than those conducting the election and the voter actually casting his vote from coming nearer than 75 feet of the poll, its iniquitous object, the suppression of a free ballot, is then revealed.

But happily this Mississippi plan of carrying elections is played out. The time of tissue ballot is passed. Congress has effectually settled the matter in the recent case of Lynch vs. Chalmers.

If any one expects to ride to Congress in such a vehicle, he is mistaken. The next House will be Republican, and the passage of such laws will help to make it so, and whoever receives the largest number of votes will be awarded his seat. However, we trust that there are too many fair-minded gentlemen in the Legislature to allow so iniquitous a measure ever to disgrace our statute book.

LEGISLATURE.

During the present week there has been quite a Hegira of city officials from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, and a stampede of many of our leading citizens in the same direction. It is gratifying to know that the object of this simultaneous movement, in each case, is the same—the people's good.

The General Assembly seems to have settled down to its work; and, judging from the daily reports of its proceedings, has been kept quite busy during the week. As a proof that it means business we notice that on motion of Mr. Feazel, the following resolutions were called up:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That owing to the stringency of the times, the present depressed condition of the people, and the sta-

Various Causes—Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT \$1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly. 7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

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—ON—

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1882.

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CONCERT,

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Under the immediate supervision and management of

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Over Half a Million Dollars Distributed.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

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11,279 Prizes, All amounting to

\$522,500.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE

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Extraordinary Distribution.

100,000 Tickets at \$10

Each!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$100,000.....\$100,000

1 Prize of 50,000.....50,000

1 Prize of 20,000.....20,000

2 Prizes of 10,000.....20,000

4 Prizes of 5,000.....20,000

20 Prizes of 1,000.....20,000

50 Prizes of 500.....25,000

100 Prizes of 300.....30,000

200 Prizes of 200.....40,000

500 Prizes of 100.....50,000

10,000 Prizes of 10.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of \$200 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$100,000 prize, are.....\$20,000

100 Approximations of \$100 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$50,000 prize, are.....10,000

100 Approximations of \$75 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$20,000 prize, are.....7,500

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Tenths, \$1.

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Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

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Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New

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Register your letters containing currency, or

send by express.

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Presentation.

All letters unanswered mean a negative

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20 Prizes of 1,000.....20,000

50 Prizes of 500.....25,000

100 Prizes of 300.....30,000

200 Prizes of 200.....40,000

500 Prizes of 100.....50,000

10,000 Prizes of 10.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of \$200 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$100,000 prize, are.....\$20,000

100 Approximations of \$100 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$50,000 prize, are.....10,000

100 Approximations of \$75 each for

the series of fifty numbers on

each side of the number drawing

the \$20,000 prize, are.....7,500

11,279 prizes, amounting to.....\$522,500

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